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The Type and Meaning of Bajo Language Reduplication

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Abstract

This study is a qualitative research. This study aimed to describe in general form and meaning in reduplication of Bajo language such as (1) describing reduplication semantic features and grammatical features with dwilingga form and affixed and (2) describing the function of reduplication form of the functions of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and function numeric. Data in this study was the speech of the informant containing Bajo language reduplication system. The source of the data in this study was Bajo language spoken by the language user societies who live in the Tambea village, Hakatutobu Pomalaa District, Latambaga village, Wolo sub district where all were in the Southeast Sulawesi Province.

Keywords: type and meaning, reduplication, Bajo language

A. Introduction

The research is based on the premise that language is the language of the region Bajo used and maintained by a community of native speakers hereditary. As well as language of other areas in Indonesia, language of Bajo has a number of potential language adequate to assess which then can provide a positive contribution to the development of linguistic theory of the archipelago, especially regarding the specific analysis that found in language of Bajo and may also be subject of study in particular to the study of applied linguistics.

To maintain the authenticity of Bajo language and it maintained its sustainability, there should be research, assessment, and documentation of the language. Accordingly, efforts to implement the program of preservation of national culture and the region, the regional language as a component of regional and national culture preservation and development should be pursued, including the documentation. It is intended for the local language can always be maintained its authenticity and can enrich the local and national cultural treasure.

Keraf (1980:20) found during the development and construction of this, local languages are still very necessary in enriching vocabulary and word forms. Thus, business research,

preservation, development, and documentation of local languages are an approach to the implementation of national development.

The introduction of regional languages through various research efforts is very important in the future development today. Since this is not only to enrich the vocabulary, but also one of the foundation stone for the unity of the nation and can instill a sense of mutual respect those deeply fellow citizens.

In conjunction with the effort of research, and the assessment and documentation of local languages, Marsoedi (in Soedjito, 1981:2) argues that language is constantly changing, so the symptoms of language that is spoken today is not documented so that we will lose track one culture.

In line with the opinions mentioned above, Saliwangi (1991:3) confirmed that one of the issues that must be addressed is the documentation of regional languages used orally. This needs to be done, because in fact the use of language common language contact, caused by changes in the structure.

Based on the above facts, the research is essential and sincerely to the language regions of the archipelago is very beneficial, both seen as efforts to preserve the nation's cultural and reviewed as linguistic theory development efforts in Indonesia. Thus, careful and thorough research is expected, including the language Bajo.

Kolaka, Southeast Sulawesi province inhabited by several ethnic groups, namely the ethnic Tolaki, Bugis, Makassar, Toraja, Moronene, Java, Bali, Lombok, Buton, Muna, and some other ethnic groups. Ethnicity of Bajo is one of the ethnic groups inhabiting Kolaka. This ethnic socio-cultural background that is different from other ethnic groups. Customs, habits, and language are different. In Bajo community, one that affects Bajo language is the frequency of use among students and employees/diminishing. They can not at any time communicate using language of Bajo, because they have an obligation to speak Indonesian at work or school environment. Thus, the higher the education or the more of their association with other tribes, their languages more and more under the influence of Indonesian or other regional languages.

To maintain the authenticity of Bajo language, there should be research, assessment, and documentation of the language. In this study, a special talk about the form and meaning of reduplication. The shape and meaning of reduplication in Indonesian to determine grade level word examined in reduplications characterized by grammatical; e.g word '*meja-meja*' (*tables*). Said table which is a basic form reduplicated it can stand alone. Word *meja* is a free morpheme, and forms the basis of the table is a form that has meaning. The reduplicated form, does not change the class of words, e.g *meja* (*table*) is a noun and *meja-meja* (*tables*) are still noun.

Similarly, in the Bajo language to determine grade level word examined in reduplications characterized by grammatical; e.g word *balo-balo* 'balok-balok' (*girders*). The word *balo* 'balok' (girder) which is the basic form reduplicated it can stand alone. Balo word 'beam' is a free morpheme, and root of *balo* is a form that has meaning. Thus, the form *balo-balo* 'balok-balok' (girders) and the form of *balo* 'balok' (girder) both have meaning. Reduplicated form does not change the class of words, e.g; *balo* 'balok' (girder) is a noun and *balo-balo* 'balok-balok' (girders) are still noun.

The problem in this research is how forms and meaning of language of reduplication of Bajo? The general objective of this study was to obtain data, and describe the form and meaning in language of reduplication of Bajo. While the benefits of this research is material information for the public about the shape and meaning of language of reduplication of Bajo becomes a motivation in order to preserve and develop language of of Bajo. In addition, government agencies particularly the promotion and development of language on the results of this study will be input in the development and documentation of local languages as a component of national culture and as one of the elements of linguistic archipelago. For researchers, At least this becomes a reference or comparison in advanced research or writing relevant to this research title.

B. Literature Review

1. Definition of Reduplication

Reduplication is the process and result of the repetition of grammatical units (Kridalaksana, 1993: 186). Furthermore, Simatupang (1983) says that the reduplication is the process of looping part or all words that are considered to be essentially. Furthermore, Chaer (1988:332)

says that repetition or reduplication is tool morphology productive in word formation, looping like this can be made to the base word, affixed word, or word combination.

Another opinion said by Ramlan (1967:22) that reduplication or repetition is repetition of the process, in whole or in part, either with a variation of phoneme or not. Results looping called the word, while repeated a basic form. Similarly, the opinion Alisjahbana (1980) defines the word or words repeated over and over, which is a word that consists of looping basic words.

Based on expert opinion, it can be concluded that the definition of reduplication is the process of formation of words through repetition of the basic part or in whole.

2. Types of Reduplication

Once you know what is meant by reduplication, then we can look at the division or assorted reduplications expressed by our language experts. Of the many experts, there are five that the author quotes an opinion on reduplications division problem, namely Ramlan, Keraf, Verhaar, Chaer, and Kridalaksana.

According to Ramlan (1978:41-46), reduplication can be divided into four kinds or classes. i.e (1) whole iteration, i.e the entire iteration basic shape without variation phonemes and not in combination with affixation, (2) portion iteration, i.e iteration of basic forms good form is basically a complex form or in the form of a single form, (3) iteration in combination with the process of affixing affixes, and (4) iteration changed phonemes both vowel phonemes and consonant phonemes. Then Keraf (1982:119-120) says that reduplications divided into reduplications *dwipurwa*, *dwilingga* copy the sound and the words of that affixed. Similarly Keraf, Verhaar (1988:64). Divide into five parts, i.e *dwilingga* reduplication, *dwilingga salin suara*, *dwipurwa*, *dwiwasana*, and *trilingga*. Likewise Chaer (1988:332-334), divide into *kata ulang murni*, *kata ulang berubah bunyi*, *kata ulang sebagian*, and *kata ulang berimbuhan*.

Based on the division made by the experts above, it appears that the opinion of the other one with a somewhat different opinion, especially in the terminology. For example, Verhaar's *dwiwasana* for iteration affixed, however, Ramlan, Keraf, and Chaer use the term re-affixed words. Viewed understanding and examples disclosed, is essentially the same. Verhaar is only slightly different from the others, because he lists one type of reduplication *trilingga*.

One thing is quite interesting in this issue i.e the division of affixed reduplications, between Ramlan and Keraf, there are differences of opinion regarding to the determination of the criteria included in the sample words that this reduplication. Ramlan emphatically stated that what is meant by iterating affixed i.e when reduplication and affix affixing shown together and build a sense, assertiveness as this was not found in the Keraf's description.

On the other hand Chaer which also includes looping *berimbuhan* this would divide it into three parts, namely (1) a basic word was first given the suffix, then just repeated, for instance; *atur—aturan—aturan—aturan*, (2) a first root words is repeated, then just given the suffix, for instance; *lari—lari-lari—lari-larian*, and (3) a root word repeated and once given the suffix, for instance; *hari—berhari-hari*.

Based on the existing distribution of the above, it can be concluded that the distribution of reduplication in Indonesian there are five kinds, namely (1) *dwilingga* reduplication (full reduplication), (2) *salin-suara* reduplication (iteration changed phoneme), (3) *dwipurwa* reduplication (partially iteration), (4) *dwiwasana* reduplication (affixed iteration), and (5) *trilingga* reduplication (repetition of root twice).

Other reduplication division that are larger can be found in the division performed by Kridalaksana, reduplication is divided into three parts, namely phonological reduplication, reduplication morphological, and syntactic reduplication (Kridalaksana, 1989:88).

According Kridalaksana phonological, ie recurrence that does not cause a change of meaning (merely phonological), for example *paru-paru*, *dada*, *kuku*. Morphemic reduplication, namely reduplication caused by the change of meaning, for example: *kuda—kuda-kuda* (toy). While the syntactic reduplication is looping generating units with the status of the clause, for example: *jauh-jauh didatanginya juga rumah sahabat lamanya*. In the context of the *jauh-jauh*, no longer existed as words, but a clause.

3. Characteristics of Reduplication

The definition of iteration characteristic is the identity of the different grammatical forms with other similar shapes. This is important because not all the forms are grammatical process, but there is also a characteristic of classical. Keraf (1980:22) argues there are few words in Indonesian that looked as if remodeled, such as sheep and butterflies. The forms were not

repeated but the overall shape is not the root. Biri and butterfly shape does not exist in the vocabulary Indonesian. Therefore, the form is not considered a form of reduplication in this study.

Ramlan in the description concerning the determination of root of the words forward two instructions as the basis for determining the basic principles of words of categories, namely (1) the repetition generally do not change the class of words, and (2) the basic form always form a unit contained in language use.

Thus, we can conclude that the form of reduplication in Indonesian language does not change the class of words at the level of words in a lexical meaning and function to produce a specific meaning. This principle is a hallmark Indonesian reduplication and applies to reduplication of Bajo language.

4. Function of Reduplication

Reduplication has two functions, namely the function of grammatical and semantic functions. Grammatical function is a function relating to the form of the language unit, while the semantic function is a function relating to the meaning of language units, Ramlan (1983: 97). Both of these functions can not be separated from one another, due to a change in a unit of a language will change the pattern of semantic identity.

Keraf (1980:120) states that the function and meaning is interwoven therefore, one can not be separated from the other. In this connection Ramlan stipulates that the grammatical function as a function, while the function is called semantic meaning. Thus, the function of iteration regarding the semantic function will be discussed in the description of the meaning of iteration.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the definition of iteration functions are the events forming categories or types of new words based on the types of words as a result of either iteration of words and phrases. With iteration function in this study related to changes in unit forms of language.

5. Meaning of Reduplication

As explained in the previous section that the function and meaning of reduplication difficult to separate. However, in this study it was determined by comparing the meaning reduplications basic form with a new form of meaning resulting from the loop itself. As a starting point of this analysis will be used theories used by Ramlan that the process of looping said several meanings (1) declare the meaning of many, (2) states the meaning of unconditional, (3) states meaning it resembles what the basic shape, (4) states that the action that the basic form is repeated, (5) states that the action on the basic shape is done with a delicious, leisurely or pleasurably, (6) states that the action that the basic word was done by the two parties and each other know, (7) stating matters related to the work on the basic shape, (8) states the meaning somewhat, (9) states the meaning of the highest level that can be achieved, and (10) meaning that states the intensity of feelings.

C. Methodology

1. Location and Design of Research

This study took place in Kolaka, Southeast Sulawesi province on ethnic Bajo, with each research location in the village Tamea and Hakatutobu Kecamatan Pomalaa, Village Kolakaasi Kecamatan Latambaga, and Village of Wolo. This study used a qualitative descriptive design. Qualitative descriptive design intended for this study sought to describe objectively the types of reduplication in Bajo language. In the description, all the symptoms of reduplication in Bajo language formulated with language or words.

2. Instruments

In order to capture the research data used instruments. In addition to researchers as a key instrument, also used the interview guide additional instruments and tape recorder. The use of additional instruments in the form of an interview guide intended that researchers can obtain information about reduplications system in relation to the object under study the form and meaning in language reduplication Bajo. While the use of a tape recorder to record the entire speech meant each informant thus refraction data can be minimized. This is used to collect research data, namely questionnaires and interviews. Questionnaires provided lists of vocabulary totaling 200 words. The basic vocabulary lists given to the informant to be translated. Furthermore, interviews were conducted to obtain additional data. The contents of

the interview contain questions that will allow tercerminnya pressure difference pronunciations speakers are researched.

3. Data collection

Based on the instruments used in the framework of the research used data collection techniques as follows.

- 1) Elitasi, namely questions direct and purposeful. The question put to the informant with a view to obtaining the speech concerned with the problem of this research.
- 2) Recording, this is a technique by using a tape recorder. It is intended to supplement the data obtained by elicitation techniques.
- 3) Recording and archiving, the data collected are selected, and the data that has to do with the analysis of this study laid out regularly and systematically.

4. Data analysis

Overall the data that has been collected in the data collection phase, further processed or analyzed with the following stages, namely (1) the selection of data, ie data processing stage where the researcher selects all the data obtained through the narrative of the informants and recording through a tape recorder. Selection phase data is intended to select the data that reflects the shape and meaning of reduplication language Bajo, (2) classification of the data, namely the stage of sorting the data by the scope of the research problem, the classification consists of forms reduplicated Bajo language (BB), and according to the meaning reduplication Bajo language (BB), (3) description of the data, which is the final stage of research where researchers attempt to describe or explain the whole of research data in the form of research reports.

D. Findings and Discussion

Reduplication is among seven morphological processes that exist in Indonesian (see Kridalaksana, 1989). Its presence in the middle of other processes is quite productive. This is due to the number of words that can be formed using this process. Words dine for example, can be formed with reduplication of words *makan-makan*, *makan-memakan*, *makanan-makanan*, *memakan-makan*.

1. Characteristics of Reduplication

Feature reduplication is identity reduplications different grammatical forms in principle with other similar shapes. This is understandable because reduplications not always grammatical, for example in the Bajo language (BB), words *ma-mau* 'kind of animal', *titi-koh* 'kind of germs', *titi-pai* 'types of sea shells' or *kuk-kuri* 'type of activity'.

Forms in the example above is not grammatical form because the word *ma*, *titi*, and *kuk* stand-alone does not appear in Bajo language or in other words, the word has no meaning, and the word only has meaning if it is repeated. The form in this study considered not includes reduplication.

From the results of research on this issue turns, reduplication in Bajo language is characterized as *dwilingga* and affixed reduplication characteristics. Reduplication characteristics such as *dwilingga salin suara*, patterns of *dwiwasana*, and *trilingga* are not discussed because there is no in Bajo language.

1.1 Dwilingga reduplication

Reduplication *dwilingga* in Bajo language is a process of morphological and has the function of grammatical and semantic. The grammatical features of *dwilingga* reduplication form can be seen in the example of words *balo-balo* 'balok-balok' word *balo* which form the basis of this reduplication can stand alone. Word *balo* is a free morpheme. Semantic features of *dwilingga* reduplicated form can be seen in the same example of reduplication. The root of *balo* is a form that has meaning and thus, form *balo-balo* and form *balo* have the same meaning.

Examples of reduplication, characterized *dwilingga*:

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------------|
| (1) /oto/ | —————→ | /oto-oto/ |
| 'car' | | 'toy car' |
| (2) /due/ | —————→ | /due-due/ |
| 'two' | | 'two by two' |

From the examples described above it can be seen that the reduplicated form *dwilingga* not

1.2 Affixed reduplication

a. Examples of affixed reduplication that does not change the class of words:

From the example above, it can be seen that the characteristics of the shape affixed reduplication that does not change the class of words contained in words class of nouns, verbs, and adjective. If having a repetition it does not change the word class. in a word *rumangi* 'swim' is V and in sentence *ana' sai iru ma ru-rumangi ka bido* 'whose child is swimming to the boat' is still V.

From the above examples it can be seen that characteristics of affixed reduplication can change the class of words, and the words contained in the class of nouns. Noun changes into reduplication if it will turn into a verb as well as the other word class. Examples of words *tukol* 'beater' is noun and in the sentence *daha ditukol-tukol itu di'ndeh* 'do not be pounded the wall', the word *tukol* is noun becomes *ditukol-tukol* 'pounded' changed into verb.

From the above examples it can be seen that the reduplication can change words class, and is present in nouns, adjectives and verbs. Noun when experiencing repetition will turn into adjectives, so even with the other word class. Examples of words *lalang* 'road' is noun and in the sentence *daha ko dumalang lalang-sangang* 'do not you walk late at night'. Word *lalang* is noun becomes *lalang sangang* 'late at night' changed into adjective.

The following will be given examples of reduplicated form class-based Bajo language predetermined words.

Reduplicated form of nouns in the language of Bajo consists of two kinds, namely (1) reduplications original form, and (2) reduplication basic form.

These noun reduplication primary forms, other than in the form of re-*dwilingga* are also contained in words non-recurring root but have a sense repetition.

2.1.2 Basic form

2.1.2.1 Prefixed re-formed roots

ruma → ru-ruma
‘house’ ‘playhouse’

Example:

goya → goya-goyakang
 'wave' 'undulated'

2.1.2.3 Confixed re-formed noun as root

In the language of Bajo, confixed re-formed noun as root is not much found. confixed re-formed noun as root is formed from nouns plus the prefix *pu*, *bu*, *pa*, and sufiks – *ang* that repeats the original words.

Example:

puru → pu-puruang
 'scabies' 'scabious'

2.2 Verbal reduplication

Reduplicated form verbs in Bajo can be grouped into two types: (1) Dwilingga re-formed verbal reduplication, and (2) affixed re-formed verbal reduplication.

2.2.1 Dwilingga re-formed verbal reduplication

Form of Dwilingga re-formed verbal reduplication in Bajo language quite productive because many are found dwilingga reduplicated form consists of the original form that is repeated only at the beginning of syllables, and some were repeated full.

Example:

dumalang → du-dumalang
 'road' 'walking around'

2.2.2 Affixed re-formed verbal reduplication

In Bajo language, verbs reduplicated form a patterned ualng affixed consists of three groups: (1) prefixed re-formed roots, (2) suffixed re-formed roots, and (3) confixed re-formed roots. Examples of these three forms will be described below.

2.2.2.1 Prefixed re-formed roots

1) Root words prefixed verbs reduplication *di-* by repeating the original form.

The form of prefix *di-* in the Bajo language has the phonological form *di*, *ma*, *si*, and *pa*.

a. Prefix verbal reduplication *di-* by repeating the original form.

Example:

dirae' → dirae'-rae'
 'sewn' 'stitched'

b. Prefix verbal reduplication *di-*, by repeating the original form.

Example:

rae' → dirae' → dirae'rae'
 'sew' 'sewn' 'stitched'

c. Prefix verbal reduplication *ma-* by repeating the original form.

Example:

madatai → madatai-datai
 'cook' 'cooking'

2) Root words prefixed verbs reduplication *si-* by repeating the original form.

Example:

sisempa → sisempa-sempa
 'kicking each other' 'mutual kicking each other'

3) Root words prefixed verbs reduplication *pa-* by repeating the original form.

Example:

palimbah → palimbah-limbah
 'cross' 'crossing'

4) Root words suffixed verbs reduplication

Suffixed re-formed verbal reduplication in the Bajo language there is only one verb-forming suffix i.e *nu-* to form the words suffixed by repeating original words.

Example:

tulesnu → tules-tulesnu
 'write' 'writing'

2.2.2.2 Confixed verbal roots reduplication

In the Bajo language, confixed re-formed verbal reduplication consists of:

- a. Prefixed verbal roots reduplication *ma*, *di*, *ta*, and suffix *-ang*, by repeating the original form.

Example:

(1) mabarras → ma-barrasang
'sweep' → 'sweeping'

→ ma - + barras 'sapu' + ang

(2) dibarras → di-barrasang
'swept' → 'being swept'

→ di - + barras 'sapu' + ang

(3) dipugai → di-pugaiang
'made' → 'being made'

→ di - + pugai 'buat' + ang

(4) ditagu → di-taguang
'kept' → 'being kept'

→ di - + tagu 'simpan' + ang

- b. Prefixed verbal roots reduplication *ti*, *ko*, *te-* and suffix *nu*.

(1) tile' → ti-tile'nu
'look' → 'take care'

→ ti - + tile' 'lihat' + nu

(2) konci → ko-koncinu
'key' → 'locking'

→ ko - + konci 'kunci' + nu

(3) tekkang → te-tekkangnu
'overlap' → 'get a massage'

→ te - + tekkang 'tindis' + nu

2.3 Adjective reduplication

Reduplication adjective in the language of Bajo consists of two kinds: (1) original reduplication, and (2) basic reduplication.

2.3.1 Original form

These original adjective reduplications, other than in the form of re-dwilingga are also contained in root form of re-prefixed words, by repeating original words.

Example:

ngura → ngura-ngura 'youngest'

2.3.2 Basic form

The roots in Bajo language formed from adjectives used as reduplication consists of three groups: (1) prefixed re-formed roots, (2) suffixed re-formed roots, and (3) confixed re-formed roots.

1. Prefixed re-formed adjective roots

To determine which words prefixed reduplication origin is to repeat the adjectives partially root morphem. In the language of Bajo words root formed into reduplication by repeating the above initial syllable in the word origin.

Example:

teo → te-teo
'far' → 'far away'

2. Suffixed re-formed adjective roots

The suffixed adjective reduplications are formed by repeating the original root + suffix *na-*

Example:

pidi → pidi-piddinya
'pain' → 'much pain'

3. Confixed re-formed adjective roots

The confixed adjective roots are formed of the adjectives + prefix *pi*, *ka*, *pa-*, and suffix *ang-*, by repeating the original root.

Example:

(1) pidi → pi-piddiang
'pain' → 'sickly'

(2) mire → ka-mireang
'red' → 'redish'

(3) sangai → pa-sangaiang

	'wind'				'drying'
(4)	<u>iyya</u>	→			<u>pa-iyyaang</u>
	'shy'				'tend to be shy'

2.4 Numeral reduplication

In the Bajo language, numeral reduplication consists of *dwilingga* and affixed reduplication.

2.4.1 Dwilingga re-formed numeral reduplication

Dwilingga numeral reduplication is formed by repeating intact original form.

Example:

<u>due</u>	→	<u>due-due</u>
'two'		'two by two'

The numeral reduplication to the word due-due 'two by two' in the sentence *susongnu mejah itu, due-due* 'you stack the tables in two by two'. From the examples described above, it can be seen that the reduplicated form dwilingga not change the class of words, e.g due 'two' is numeral and due-due 'two by two' is still numeral, and so forth.

2.4.2 Affixed re-formed numeral reduplication

- a. Prefixed numeral reduplication *ta-*, by repeating the original word.

Example:

<u>dakau</u>	→	<u>ta-dakau</u>
'one'		'one by one'

- b. Prefixed numeral reduplication *pa-*, by repeating the original word.

Example:

<u>padakau</u>	→	<u>pa-dadakau</u>
'unite'		'separate one by one'

- c. Prefixed roots of numeral reduplication *da*, *du*, *tu-*, and suffix *na-*, by repeating the original word.

Example:

<u>dadakau</u>	→	<u>da-dakauna</u>
'only one'		'the only one'

2.5 Pronoun reduplication

In Bajo language, reduplication that is formed of pronoun consists of dwilingga reformed reduplication and affixed reduplication.

2.5.1 Dwilingga re-formed pronoun reduplication

- a. Personal pronoun reduplications are formed by repeating totally the original word.

Example:

<u>kite</u>	→	<u>kite-kite</u>
'we'		'we are'

- b. Determiner pronoun reduplications are formed by repeating totally the original word.

Example:

<u>itu</u>	→	<u>itu-itu</u>
'this'		'this all'

- c. Questioner pronoun reduplication by repeating the original word.

Contoh:

<u>sai</u>	→	<u>sai-sai</u>
'who'		'anyone'

2.5.2 Affixed re-formed pronoun reduplication

In Bajo language, Affixed re-formed pronoun reduplication consists of two, namely (1) possessive pronouns that are formed by repeating original words, and (2) prefixed pronoun reduplication *ma-*, and suffix *ang-* to the original word.

1. Possessive pronouns that are formed by repeating original words

Example:

<u>anuku</u>	→	<u>anu-anuku</u>
'mine'		'all mine'

2. Prefixed re-formed pronoun reduplication *ma-*, and suffix *ang-*, by repeating original words.

Example:

<u>iyemamia</u>	→	<u>iyye-ma-mamiaang</u>
'he is looking for'		'He rummages'

2.6 Adverbial reduplication

In Bajo language, adverbial reduplication may be divided into two groups, namely dwilingga form of adverbial reduplication, and affixed form of adverbial reduplication.

2.6.1 Dwilingga form of adverbial reduplication

Dwilingga form of adverbial reduplication consists of reduplication by repeating original words as a whole (full), and reduplikasi adverbial berpola ulang original dwilingga re-formed of adverbial reduplication that is repeated only on the first syllable.

- a. Dwilingga form of adverbial reduplication is formed by totally repeating the original word.

Example:

Lalang → lalang-lalang
'in' 'inside'

- b. Original dwilingga re-formed of adverbial reduplication that is repeated only on the first syllable.

Example:

sangang → sa-sangang
'night' 'late at night'

2.6.2 Affixed adverbial reduplication

In Bajo language, affixed reduplication consists of repetition form on the basic affixed adverb *ma-* and suffix *na-* and affixed adverbial reduplication is only in a basic suffixed adverb *-na*.

- a. Re-formed affixed reduplication on the prefixed basic adverb *ma-*, dan bersufiks *-na*.

Example:

madiata → madiata-diatana
'above' 'above all'

- b. Affixed reduplication is only in the suffixed basic adverb *-na*.

Example:

tingngana → tingnga-tingngana
'the middle' 'the midst'

2.7 Function of Reduplication

The function of reduplication in Bajo language is divided into two, namely the functioning of grammatical and semantic functions. Both of these functions can not be separated from one another, due to changes in grammatical function, the function of semantic change.

Based on the analysis in the previous section functions in Bajo language reduplication process consists of (1) verbal function, (2) nomina function, (3) adjective function, (4) numeral function, and (5) pronouns function.

2.7.1 Nomina function

1. Nomina function coupled with a prefix

Basic noun in Bajo language that is prefixed and repeated by the dwilingga form of verbal function.

Example:

konci (N) → dikonci-konci (V)
'Key' 'being locked'

2. Nomina function coupled with suffix

Basic nomina in Bajo language that is suffixed *-nu*.

Example:

busai (N) → busai-busainu (V)
'paddle' 'paddling'

3. Nomina function coupled with confix.

Basic nomina in Bajo language that is confixed, and repeated the original word of verbal function.

Example:

parade' (N) → pa-parade'nu (V)
'paint' 'painting'

2.7.2 Verbal function

Verbal function in Bajo language when added suffixes will not alter the function of words, except verbs coupled with reduplication verb prefixes will be changed into a noun.

Example:

bubo' (V) → pamubo'mubo' (N)
 'yank out' 'extraction tool'

2.7.3 Adjective function

Basic word adjective in the language of Bajo coupled with suffix does not change the function of words, but when added prefixes only then will turn words into a verb.

Example:

manes (Adj) → pamanes-manes (V)
 'sweet' 'make become sweet'

2.7.4 Numeral function

The basic numeral word in Bajo language when coupled with the prefix will be changed into a verb.

Example:

dakau (Num) → pa-dakau (V)
 'one' 'make become one'

2.8 The Meaning of Reduplication

As explained in the previous description that the meaning reduplication in this study are determined by comparing the meaning of the basic form with a new form of meaning resulting from iteration itself.

The meaning of reduplication in Bajo language is as follows:

1. Declare meaning many or plural.

Example:

balo-balo 'balok-balok'

2. Declare meaning that it resembles what the basic form.

Example:

ru-ruma 'rumah-rumahan'

3. To declare that the action on the basic shape is done carelessly, casually or pleasurably.

Example:

ni-ningkolo 'duduk-duduk'

4. Declare that the action is repeated.

Example:

ru-rumangi 'berenang-renang'

5. Declare that the action essentially by the two parties and to know each other.

Example:

sise-selo 'tukar-menukar'

6. Declare meaning rather.

Example:

lu-lumma' 'agak gemuk'

7. Stating the meaning of the highest level that can be achieved.

Example:

sabole-bole 'sebisa-bisanya'

8. Declare the meaning of unconditional or declared despite.

Example:

ururang-tumbosdu 'hujan-hujan datang juga'

9. The meaning of stating intensity of feelings.

Example:

si-sinnah 'tenang-tenang'

E. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of data it can be concluded that:

1. Reduplications happened in Bajo language is a symptom that occurs at the level of morphological syllable, or in other words that the language reduplication Bajo occurs at the level of words. At the level of root words are reduplication syllable words one, two, and three. Reduplication syllable occurs in the process of forming a reduplication which comes from the base consisting of a single morpheme. For example,

words *ana* 'anak' → *ana'na* 'anak-anak'. Root *ana* consists of a morpheme, and *ana'-na* consists of two syllables. While the three syllable word reduplication generally complex words are formed with the addition of prefixes and suffixes. For example, words *mire* 'merah' → *ka-mire-ang* 'kemerah-merahan'. The root *mire* consists of a morpheme, and *kamireang* consists of three syllables. While suffix *-ang* is a bound morpheme.

2. Reduplications happens in the Bajo language repeating syllables beginning at root words, the meaning or another meaning. For example, words *lumma* 'gemuk' → *lu-lumma* 'agak gemuk' juga pada kata *base* 'basah' → *ba-base* 'agak basah'.
3. Form reduplication in Bajo language can be divided into (1) reduplication dwilingga, and (2) affixed reduplication. Bajo language reduplication has semantic features and grammatical features, i.e semantic features have the basic shape. Antar basic shapes and forms reduplication always there is a change of identity or in other words reduplication process that happens always show the meaning and certain functions, such as words *gonceh* 'gunting' is a noun but the reduplication *digonceh-gonceh* 'digunting-gunting' ia a verbal function. While the grammatical features reduplication Bajo language is the original form as a stand-alone unit of language which implies.
4. The function of reduplication of Bajo language consists of (1) the functions of nouns, (2) the function of the verb, (3) the function of adjectives, and (4) function numeralia. While the meaning of reduplication language Bajo, there are at least nine, namely (1) declare the meaning of many, (2) states meaning it resembles what the first form, (3) states that the form is the basic form is done carelessly, casually, or happily, (4) states that the action on the basic shape is done repeatedly, (5) states that the act essentially by the two parties and to know each other, (6) stated meaning somewhat, (7) stating the meaning of the very highest level which can be achieved, (8) states the meaning of unconditional or stated though, (9) the meaning stating intensity of feelings.

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